

# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & PATTERSON,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

T H I R D   M .  
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## The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible until they have ordered them discontinued and settled their bills.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud.

## Poetry.

### The Past.

The Past is past! with many a hopeful morrow!  
Its errors and its woes will live with God;  
The agony is over, with joy or sorrow.

The flowers lie dead along the path we trod.

Ten Past is past! in solemn silence taking  
Alike the sunny and the rainy day,  
On the life-alternate of fond heart breaking  
Full many an idol built on feet of clay.

The Past is past! still rotting,  
Dandling and loosening, as it travel'd by,  
Each hope that bounds in glad o'er caption,  
Each vivid passion and each tedium.

The Past is past! and our young selves departed  
Upon the flashing whirr of those feet yours;  
Lessons leave us sadder, stronger, hapless,  
More slow to live, less prodigal of tears.

This Past is past! and knowledge taught suspicion  
To dim the spirits with its foal, cold olive;  
For many a base and dark thing finds admission  
And the wisdom learnt from life and time.

The Past is past! and in that twilight valley  
Dwell slow repentence and the vain regret;  
Fears for the future from those shadows seal'd,  
And hang the past before us yet.

The Past is past! and 'sh! how few deplore it,  
Or would revere their time, had they the power;  
Though Nature sometimes weakly weeps o'er it,  
At memory of some wrong, or happier hour.

The Past is past! There's bitter joy in knowing  
"Tis gone forever! dead and buried deep.  
It lies behind, and on life's stream is flowing,  
Where the dark waters of the Dead Sea sleep!

The Past is past! in faith and patience taking  
Lessons, let us lay them in our hoars;  
Chain's attenuated links are breaking;  
Be earnest!—use the present, see it parts.

## Signs of Rain.

The noted Dr. Jenner thus recomplicates the "infallible signs" of a coming storm:

The hollow wind begins to blow,  
The clouds look black, the grass is low;  
The east falls down, the spangles sleep,  
And spiders from their cobwebs sweep.  
Last night the sun went pale to bed;  
The moon in halos hung her head;  
The healing shepherd bears a sigh,  
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.  
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,  
Clouds are pink-yed pimpernel.  
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack!  
Old Betty's on the racks are on the rack!

Her comes with shooting pain torment her,  
And to her buck unlimbsent her.  
Loud quack the ducks, the sea-fowl cry,  
The dismal hills are looking nigh.

How restless are the snorting swine;  
The fury flies disturb the kine,  
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;  
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!

Poss on the beach, with velvet paws,  
Sits wiping her whiskered bairns.  
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,  
Then spreading hand, to earth it bonds.

The wind undoes years around,  
Or settling in the east is found.

Through the clear stream the fishes rise,  
And nimble catch the incautious flies.

The glow-worms numerous, clear and bright,  
Illumed the dewy dell last night;

At dusk the squallid toad was seen,  
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.

The whining wind the dust obey,  
Aid in the rapid eddy plays.

The frog has changed his yellow vest,  
And in a rosette coat is dressed;

The sky is green, the air is still,  
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.  
The dog, so silent in his taste,  
Quite mutation bones on grass to feast,  
Behold the rocks how odd their flight;  
They imitate the gliding kite,  
And seem precipitate to fall,  
As if they felt the piercing ball;

The tender colts on buck do lie,  
Nor heed the traveler passing by;

In fiery red the sun does rise,  
Then wades thro' clouds to mount the skies.  
'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow—  
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

**Tremendous Fighting in California.**

The Sacramento Times of December 23, contains a letter, dated Rocky Canon, December 20th, to Wm. Henderson, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of Placerville, of the following effect:

Yesterday we had quite an exciting scene to happen within a mile of our tent; while two of my partners and myself were taking a hunt over the hills, we heard the report of guns below us, and saw two small parties shooting at each other. Convinced that they were all strangers, we hastened for a moment before we ventured down to them—a feeling of duty soon prompted us to hasten.

On approaching, saw two of a little party of three whom we had noticed following the trail unobserved, some half hour previous, fall in the fight, and the remaining one, a man somewhat above the medium height, whom we could readily distinguish from all the rest by his white hat, fighting bravely for his life; approaching still nearer, we were surprised to find the fight between men stretching to the ground, several of them dead, belonging as they afterwards proved, to a party of robbers and one only of the party of three so suddenly felled upon from the bushes by the robbers.

Three of the wounded robbers having died last night, we had ten of them to bury. One survivor, who will probably recover; he is marked, however, for life, having lost his nose in toto, and shot through the forefinger of his right hand. Some of the were shot through the head. The surviving one, who seems to be hot little hurt, says that their band was composed of two Americans, two Frenchmen, five Sydneys men, and four Mexicans, and they had just commenced operations, having killed six Chinamen, three days before, and four Americans the day before yesterday.—Although we counted twenty-eight bullet holes in Captain Davis' hat and clothes nineteen thro' his coat and shirt, he received but two very slight flesh wounds.

Yours truly,

John Weasner.

The Times and Transcript credits the Sacramento Statesman with the following:

PLACERVILLE, Dec. 22, 2 p. m.—The Mountain Democrat, extra, says: We received the following startling intelligence last night, after the paper had been worked off. Rocky Canon, the place of the tragedy, is a deep and almost inaccessible canon, about forty miles north of this place, near Todd's Valley, and uninhabited.

On the 27th of June, 1854, a patent was granted for this discovery to Mr. Pearse, of the United States. Previous to this patent had been secured from the Governments of France and England.—(Louisville Courier.)

The Burning of Moscow.

We referred to the other day, says the Queen's Weekly, that Moscow never burned.

Judge Douglas, in his recent speech, we are told, is not content with this single narration upon history and tradition. We find the following article in his Washington Organ, the Sentinel, from which it appears that they did not use cotton bales as breastworks at the battle of New Orleans, and that Gen. Taylor never ordered Capt. Bragg to give the Mexicans "a little more grape" at Buena Vista. As to the cotton bales—there are none of Jackson's old soldiers in this neighborhood, though enlightened on the subject. If there are, we would be under obligation to them for a communication on the subject. These little points of history should be suited while the actors in the scenes are spared to us.

COTTON-BALES AND MOSCOW.

There are many historical mistakes—historical mistakes which no one will be permitted to explain. For instance, it was stated soon after the battle of Buena Vista, that General Taylor sold to the commandant of the garrison, one hundred and fifty cotton-bales. It was conclusively proved that General Taylor could not have uttered those words—that he was too far off to have heard if he had uttered them; and besides, the gallant captain himself testified that he was not spoken at all.

The drama yesterday—the bunting of drums and so forth—called to our minds the military hallucination which we have just mentioned, and also suggested to us two other hallucinations connected with war which have but little foundation in fact.

We now come to the third great error.

But if they will look into the matter of which we speak; they will find that what we say is strictly true.

In the first place we would mention that the belief is prevalent that our soldiers were fortified with cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans. We are not at the battle, but we have good authority for saying that there were no cotton bales used on that occasion.

Our troops did not fight under any such pretence, nor did they have any cotton bales.

On an examination of the persons of the deceased of those who commenced the attack on Capt. Davis and party in their pockets, purporting to be a copy of the cotton bale story, and one of his aids—as gallant and as truthful a man as ever lived—he used with his own lips, that there was a cotton bale on the field of Chalmette he never saw.

The other delusion which we would mention, refers to the burning of Moscow.—Most people believe that Moscow was consumed when the Great Napoleon invaded Russia. This, top, is a mistake. That ancient city—was hardly scorched. Things

burned, but the aristocracy of the empire kept

most nearly intact.

It is being remembered, however, that there were some cottons in the express car, that was broken open, and some two or three hundred cans of bisafives were found.

This prize was distributed among the passengers in the two trains in about two hundred and fifty. Among them are several ladies and children.

On Friday morning the provisions gave

nearly out, and the men began to starve.

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The last of this band has just died.—His

wound he thought himself but slight, and

seen in a fair way of recovery until within

the last hour, and corroborated all the evi-

dence proved by the papers in his pocket.

If Dr. Sparks is well enough to travel, Cap-

tain Davis speaks of moving him down to

his friends to-morrow. In conclusion, we

"He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingle the sweet with the useful."

PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

VOL. II. NO. 31.—WHOLE NO. 83

## An Important Invention

On inventors and millers have long suf-

fered from loss occasioned by flour and

meal souring during storage, while

lying in store or being shipped from

port to another. Experience has shown

that fermentation, for which no certain rea-

son has heretofore been known, always

begins in the centre of the barrel, the heat

extending through all portions of the sides,

where it condenses. This is prevented by

a very simple invention of Mr. Thor

New, of Hooper's Valley, Tipton County,

Missouri. This invention consists in in-

serting a thin sheet of iron three inches

in diameter and open at both ends through

the entire length of the barrel.

Thus is a thorough ventilation produced,

and the grand object much desired secured by

the possibility of a failure.

Judge Thustin, of the firm of Thustin &

Co., of our city, is one of the owners of the

patent, and has satisfactorily tested its value

by having themselves eaten bread made

of flour which was shipped from New Orleans on

the 1st of August last, and after remaining

in store there for several months, was turned

here and tasted as fresh and as sweet

as if just ground at the mill. In order, if

possible to test it more thoroughly. Judge

Thustin has also made shipments to Europe,

South America and California. One of our

contemporaries in speaking of this new and

valuable invention says:

It is a fact well known to those who have

examined the subject, that not only is the

process of making flour a difficult and expen-

sive one, but the cost of flour is high, and

the cost of shipping it is high.

On the 2nd of January, 1855, a bill was introduced

into the Legislature of Missouri, to prohibit

the use of cotton bales as breastworks in

battles, and to prohibit the use of cotton bales

as breastworks in fortifications.

It was introduced by Mr. McDonald of Alton.

It was referred to the Committee on War,

and then to the Committee on Finance.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,  
PARÉVILLE:

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1855.

**V. B. PALMER**, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertising and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be recorded as payments.

11th Street, between South and Building, New-York. Tribune Buildings, Philadelphia, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Streets.

**E. W. Swaymer**, General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 1 Second Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo., is the regular Agent for this paper.

## The Mails Once More!

All matter is subject to mutation; MAIL transter unimportant, mineralay so, at any rate, the arrangements are, by which so much of it is brought to Parkville,--as will be ascertained from the subjjoined copy of a letter received by our Postmaster on Tuesday last. It will be seen from the document, that our daily mail service is to be discontinued, and that negotiations are on foot to secure for us weekly service.

In absence of further information than is contained below, it has been conjectured that the alteration has been effected at the instance of Gen. Whitfield, for the benefit of the river towns in Kansas, in consequence of which they will now enjoy the advantages of a daily mail,--and for which the citizens of the new Territory will be very grateful. But what are we of Missouri to do? We want a daily mail to Parkville,--it is the business of the Post Office Department at Washington, to make the requisite arrangements for the service,--and it is the duty of our Senator and Representatives to attend to the supply of our wants, and to see that the General P. O. make all needed provision for it. In the circumstances, there is no help for us, but to petition and remonstrate against the injustice done to this portion of Plate County--to knock, and keep knocking, constantly at the door of the Department, until right and justice rule. But to the letter, Here it is!—

Post Office Department,  
Contract Office,  
January 20th, 1855.

Sir:—Your letter of the 14th inst. is received. Route No. 9009, Independence to St. Joseph, having been rejected, and the service re-estimated, as originally accepted, to the mouth of the Missouri river, it becomes necessary to provide for the supply of your Office and Hampton. For this purpose, an inquiry has been had respecting to C. L. Keer, and if he would remain, arrangements were made to him on the 20th January, on the same terms at which it was accepted to him on the 29th April last. In the mean while, you are requested to report the lowest sum for which once a week service can be procured on said route, that, in case Mr. Keer should decline to resume its performance other arrangements can be made.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obd't Servt.,  
WM. H. DUNDAS,  
2d Ass't P. M. General.  
Postmaster, Parkville, Platte City.

We want mail service at least twice a week; we absolutely need it, and must have it! The Postmaster at Platte City, Parkville, and Kansas, have already, we believe, made representations to the department to that effect; and, perhaps, Mr. Keer is the best man for the contract. What say the citizens? Will they take immediate action?

## Education in Southwest Mis-souri.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

**FRIEND PATTERSON**:—Before leaving the "Log Cabin," I have thought it would be worth while to make a remark or two on a most interesting subject.

In this region, the educational privileges are comparatively few. Our General Assembly have, indeed, given us a School Law, but if the machinery is good it is poorly worked, and there are not many qualified teachers. What seems to be a desideratum is a Normal School, where educators would be prepared for a fulfillment of their responsible tasks—training the youth of our State. Press on the Legislature, now in session, the inestimable value of such an institution, the immense benefits it would confer on society, and the absolute necessity that now exists for it. Its want is here very keenly and generally.

I can easily find situations for 100 good teachers, at salaries say from \$20 to \$50 a-month, and found. Several of the Counties have donated their swamp lands for school purposes, and I may remark generally that no people pay more freely for the education of their children. The youth too, send apl to learn, but in many instances, they are under the care (save the mark!) of some ignorant pedagogue who "has never been farther in learning than the spelling book," who keeps the pupils incessantly poring over a-b-c, without an effort to impress to the young mind a single idea. It is melancholy to see so much mental capacity going to wreck, at the very moment when so much should be done.

A pretty little girl, who got supper ready for me at a house where I halced the other night, said she was an orphan, and had nobody to send her to school, therefore she could not read. I inquired how long it was since her mother died? and was informed she died before the little girl was old enough to know anything. I asked her old this orphan was, and she replied—"I do not know my age—mother died before I could remember—and I have had nobody to mind me since!" Poor little girl,—so is her, no mother, no kindred, has shrewd eyes, but here is the All-seeing Eye watching over

the innocent! Will our patriotic Statesmen, our Legislators do something for destitute and forsaken children—will our State make special provision for the education of the little orphans within her borders? Stir up the "powers that be" in this behalf. Since leaving home I have made considerable inquiry, and find that not one child in ten, under ten years of age, can read intelligibly, and scarcely one older has an idea of education, except the mechanical process of uttering words and spelling them. I hear of occasional good teachers in this quarter but, like angel's visits, they are "few and far between." Call upon the friends of education, as well as on the State, to send teachers into these extensive and beautiful regions, to infuse life and order into the educational system—to quarry and polish the juvenile gems, which attract the gaze on every hand.

We proposed, a few years ago, to build up a Normal School, in which the State should take a scholarship for each county Preliminaries had so far progressed, that nearly all the rock for the buildings had been quarried, and adjacent ground laid off for a model farm; but the dead weight of an unenlightened public sentiment crushed us out. But what if your labors in the cause of education, temperance, agriculture, and internal improvements, are not appreciated now—"mens sibi concern recti"—the mind conscious of doing right brings its own reward! We have learned to labor and to wait.

I feel more than ever the necessity of our Legislature passing a State Law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The deplorable effects of their use as a beverage, are visible everywhere. But temperance effort is confined to the denser settlements; and where there are few or no newspapers seen or read, one is sure to see dilapidated cabins, wretched and care-worn wives and ragged children, telling the sad and story of the fell destroyer's ravages. There is some hope for the drunkard's children in well-regulated communities, where there is access to school and religious privileges; but on the frontier, it is not to be wondered at that youth grow up visited and depraved with blurred and stunted intellects. The philanthropist, the patriot, the Christian, must stop at nothing short of the "Maine Law," and the centre of influence must send out light and life to the circumference,—in the very extremes. There is a great work to be accomplished, for the regeneration of our beloved State, and we do believe, that, to fulfill the behests of Nature and Commerce, in making her the Empire State of the Union, all Temperance organization must exert a mighty influence for good. Command me kindly to all the Brethren and Sisters of Friendship Lodge, I. O. G. T.

Very respectfully,  
G. S. P.

## The Capital of Kansas.

There appears to be considerable excitement up about the location of the Seat of the New Territory. Some say the Governor has determined to have it at Pawnee City, while others contend that it must be at Fort Leavenworth, and that "the idea of placing the capitol 230 miles up the Kansas River is utterly preposterous." Let us see what the Bill provides:—

"That the seat of Government is hereby located at Leavenworth; and that the expenses of the public buildings, as may and as actually used and needed for military purposes, may be occupied and used, under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act."

The clause here cited clearly acknowledges the right of the War Department first to determine what buildings, grounds, &c., are, or are not "needed for military purposes"; and we are told that, when Gov. Reeder came to the Fort, he was informed that he could not be accommodated with the requisite premises. He had, therefore, to make other arrangements. If the Douglas-Folk who carried the Anties' black flag so triumphantly through the political carnage last year in St. Louis? Hear him, ye sticklers for the new dogma.

The first topic to which (in Mr. Polk) addressed himself was, whether the United States had the power under the Constitution of the United States, to exclude slavery from the Territories of New Mexico and California.

If Congress has the power of extending or abolishing slavery from its territories, how does it? There is no express grant of such power, in so many words, in the Constitution. Is it necessarily embodied in the power that are granted in the Constitution? If so, which of them, and how?

Now, says Mr. Polk, it is obvious to every mind that the power to legislate over the territories of the United States must reside somewhere, and where can it be lodged, except either first, in the inhabitants of those territories, or second, in the several States, as such, or thirdly, in the United States.

1st. It cannot be lodged in the inhabitants of the Territories while they remain Territories.

2d. It cannot be vested in the several States, or people of the several States.

3d. Then it followed of necessity that this power was lodged, by the theory of the Constitution of our government, in the United States.

According to Mr. P.'s judgment, it was an unavoidable consequence, that if Congress has the power of organizing Governments in the Territories, she also has the power of legislating for them; for the power of establishing Government must either be greater or certainly as great, as that of the power laws for such territories.

It would be safe in the Senate, but we hardly expect it. It would be safe in the House, but whether 10 or 12 votes can be gained over the House is very doubtful. Before going to press this afternoon, we may possibly get information of the fate of the bill; we will wait for it as long as possible.

## Vetoed Again!

Last Saturday a telegraphic dispatch informed us that Gov. Price had vetoed the Platte County Railroad Bill! Most of those who were supposed to know his sentiments, were of the belief that this time he would sign it, but happened differently. We understand that the veto was to be considered in the House last Tuesday, but no information has come to hand yet respecting the final result. Some friends of the measure were sanguine that it could be carried over the veto by a two-thirds vote, but we hardly expect it. It would be safe in the Senate, but whether 10 or 12 votes can be gained over the House is very doubtful. Before going to press this afternoon, we may possibly get information of the fate of the bill; we will wait for it as long as possible.

## The Bitter Fruits.

Shortly after the election in Illinois, Mr. Richardson of the Quincy District declared in his place in Congress, that the result of that contest, was a clear "Nebraska Kansas triumph," that is to say that the popular

voice of the Illinois sustained the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Legislature of that State, now in session, passed on the 5th inst. a resolution reprehending the course of Senators Douglas and Shields, respecting the repeal of that Compromise; the vote stood, ayes 27, nays 27.

Subsequently, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Alton, was elected U. S. Senator, to the seat at present occupied by Gen. Shields.

On the first ballot the vote stood, Lincoln, (Whig) 45; Shields, (Dem.) 41; scattering 10. On the 10th ballot, the friends of Shields voted for Gov. Mattoon—he receiving 47 votes; Trumbull 51, and Wilson 1.

Such results must afford cold comfort to Senator Douglas; if this election was a triumph, the Little Giant's friends have adopted a singular way of expressing it—Judge Trumbull being ultra-anti-Douglas.

General Shields is a candidate for Congress in the Bellevue District, vacant by the death of Mr. Atkinson.

He is a man of great energy and

zeal, and a born leader.

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